

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS  
Messrs. J. & A. Gilbey's  
Wine & Spirits  
Messrs. John Dewar & Son's  
Scotch Whisky  
Messrs. John Jeffrey & Co's  
Pilsener Beer

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for

MESSRS.  
W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINE & SPIRITS.

MESSRS.  
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MESSRS.  
JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S  
PILSENER BEER.

### EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

Shipments to Holland.

Much indignation is being expressed in the fruit and vegetable trade because of large shipments of Egyptian onions recently sent to Holland. The mere fact of the onions being destined for that neutral country is not provocative of wrath; but there are very shrewd suspicions that the useful and health-giving vegetable is being purchased in Holland by German dealers. Speaking on the subject yesterday, a Dutch dealer resident in London, whose sympathies are unquestionably pro-British, declared that the weight of Egyptian onions recently consigned from England to Holland was quite out of proportion to the needs of the country. In fact, it was utterly absurd to think that so many onions were being consumed in Holland. "How is it done?" "Well," replied the trader, "the people who sell the onions here in England are perfectly innocent in the matter. Secondly, those who import the onions to Holland do not sell them to Germany, but there are dealers who buy the goods from the Dutch importers and resell them to Germany. That is my opinion. Price is no object. Germany wants onions, and is prepared to pay for them. Their method of securing bags of Egyptian onions is simple enough. German agents supply ready cash to small Dutch traders—men who usually find five bags enough for their requirements—to buy heavily." Replying to the query as to whether his statements could be proved beyond reasonable doubt, the Dutchman replied that he was not prepared to give such proofs for publication, but that if through the medium of "The Daily Telegraph" he could be put into communication with any officials who had to deal with the question of supplies for the army, he would willingly furnish details which might prove useful. He was emphatic on the point that the ultimate destination of the onions purchased. Yet he could not reconcile the absurdly large consignments with the needs of Holland itself. It is well known in trade circles that certain English importers have refused point-blank to supply Dutch traders with Egyptian onions. The same importers may not have proof in hand, but their grounds for belief in the theory that the onions eventually get through to Germany are very well founded. Another well-known Dutch trader, who is, of course, open to legitimate business, declines to send onions to Holland. He believes that the Netherlands Government have prohibited the re-export of imported onions from Holland to Germany. Nevertheless, the fact of an abnormally heavy weight of the produce being sent from various British ports to Holland is, to say the least of it, strange.

### AN ENGLISH VOLKSLIED.

According to a German map of England, only Devonshire and Cornwall will remain British territory at the end of the war. (Tune: Widdicombe Fair.)  
Jan Bull, Jan Bull, give me thy grey coat,  
All along Channell and up the North Sea,  
For I'm planning to gobble your island on toast—  
Yorkshire Pudding, Norfolk Dumpling,  
Welsh Rarebit, Southdown Mutton, Dorset Butter, Kent Hops.  
The Roast Beef of Old England and all!  
The Roast Beef of Old England and all!  
And what will be spared to Jan Bull of your greed?  
Cornwall and Devonshire's sly and cream;  
I cannot spare more, I've too many to feed—  
There's Joschinn, and Adalbert, Etzel Friedrich, Behmann-Hallweg, Von Moltke, Francis Joseph,  
The Krompacher, Meissel, Gott and all,  
The Krompacher, Meissel, Gott and all!

### LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

DEALERS

Prices: 1/3 and 2/6

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STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS  
Forgings Castings and Repairs  
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES  
SHIPPED TO ORDER

Write for Prices  
**W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.**  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.  
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

### NOTICE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1st, 1915, (and until further notice)  
25% CASH DISCOUNT will be allowed on all goods.

M. GAINS,

Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, June 23, 1915.

### PEAS TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TIME TABLE.

##### WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

##### NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

##### SUNDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

##### SATURDAY.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodatore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON  
General Managers.

## PATELL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

General Merchants

and  
Commission Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON,  
SHANGHAI AND  
HONGKOW.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL and HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and  
Foundry Cakes Importers. General Store-  
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 20 and  
22, Upper Lascar Street, (2nd Street, west of  
Central Market) Telephone No. 915.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

### SIEN TING

Surgeon, Dentist  
No. 14, D'Arny Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation.

### HOTELS

## KINGSLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the Hill  
district overlooking the Botanical  
Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously  
fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric  
Fans.  
Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms  
throughout.  
Telephone No. 1123.  
Cable Address: "Sachels".  
A.R.O. Code 8th Ed.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1906.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCE,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:  
"VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOTE,  
Manager.

## CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &  
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LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
STORE

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,  
Boot and Shoes

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquers,  
Crochery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.

SUP FAT POO STREET,  
CANTON and  
Nos. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road  
and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.  
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### NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913,  
£23,823,138.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £2,600,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
II—Fire Funds 3,839,114  
III—Life & Annuity Funds 16,138,160  
Sinking Fund Account 38,513

Revenue Fire Branch 2,547,158  
Life and Annuity 1,973,259  
Branches 292,492  
Revenue Marine Department 430,192  
Other Receipts 430,192

£23,823,138

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

## FRENCH LESSONS

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15, Morrison Hill Road.

If you have lost your appetite, one of  
the big variety of dainty dishes at the  
ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FURGE-  
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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

DRAVING DOCK 737 x 88 x 34 1/2  
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—  
JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7 1/2 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY  
DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.  
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the  
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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone No. 212.

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

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Baguio, P.I.

5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°  
The Coming Health Resort of the Far East  
Eight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto  
Bracing Climate in the Pine Country of Northern Luzon  
The "BAGUIO" is unexcelled for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and  
mod—up-to-date features.

-P-6 Up, Daily! -P-35.00 Up, Weekly  
Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

BENGUET COMMERCIAL CO., Proprietors.—Cable Address: "BECOME."

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

HAND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,  
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ADJACENTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms.  
Road Garden.

Terms—From 50 per day Max.  
Telegraph Add: "Peasch".  
P. O. FEUSTER,  
Manager.

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FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within  
the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Outlets  
under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra resident selections from  
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.  
For further particulars apply—  
Telephone 181.  
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.  
Portland Cement

In Casks of 275 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## EFFERVESCENT SALINE

For purifying the Blood  
and cooling the System.

REFRESHING. INVIGORATING.  
Price \$1.00 per bottle.

Prickly Heat Lotion,  
Prickly Heat Powder.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1823

MANUFACTURED BY

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

## "MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

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## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any size  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 468.  
Shipping, Shum Kai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, Manager.

## ROURNVILLE COCOA



The Cocoa  
with the  
most delicious  
flavour.

Made by  
Cadbury's  
from the  
finest Cocoa







# CHINA ASSOCIATION

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Trading With Germans In China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 1.

Undisturbed by the air raid on London last night within a mile of the meeting place, the annual meeting of the China Association took place this afternoon at the P. & O. Offices. Mr. F. Anderson, President, occupied the Chair and there were also present Sir Alfred Dent, Sir Walter Hillier, Messrs Byron Brennan, A. S. Garfit, T. H. Whitehead, H. W. Robertson, J. Swire, E. J. Houle, H.J.C. Jones, D. H. Macintosh, Leonard Kerr, John C. Bois, W. Thurlow Lay, H. Wilcockson, T. W. Richardson, Clement F. R. Allen, Paul H. King, A. G. Wood, C. H. Ross, R. Chatterton Wilcox, G. Jamieson, C. Selby Moore, R. H. Hill, George B. Dodwell, H. H. Joseph, F. J. Abbott, D. C. Rutherford, F. Salinger, William D. Little, J. C. Hanson, J. R. Michael, J. S. Haskell, E. F. Carroll, W. Harwood, H. D. Stewart, F. G. Sale, W. H. Wickham, H. Salinger, E. Cousins, and H. C. Wilcox. (Secretary).

Mr. F. Anderson, in his Presidential address, said:—

The Report has been circulated to Members in advance. I need not therefore do more than refer to it in general terms. I would explain that our Annual Meeting is about a month later than usual this year, mainly owing to our Secretary, Mr. Wilcox, having had to carry on the work of his office single-handed; we have given leave of absence for service in the Army to his assistant, Mr. Lambert.

Notwithstanding the terrible struggle in which this country is engaged so close to our own doors, events in the Far East have by no means passed unnoticed. Whilst Western countries over an immense area are being shaken to their very foundations, China has had to deal with serious problems of her own, both internal and external. From time to time situations arose which might have resulted in disaster had weakness and irresolution been shown in dealing with them, but the discretion and ability with which her Government acted under trying conditions have enhanced its prestige, and have done much to inspire confidence in the present Chinese administration. It should be borne in mind that only a year ago the Government had not suppressed the notorious "White Wolf" disorder was widespread in many provinces—a kind of aftermath of the revolution—intrigue and conspiracy were rife in the Capital, many of the Provincial Governments hampered the Central Authority by obstructive tactics and by withholding supplies, whilst foreign relations in certain quarters were becoming complicated. In weak hands the affairs of the country would in all probability have drifted into chaos. Now whether it is true or not in ordinary times that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," experience has shown once more, and not only in China, that at a time of national crisis it is essential for the welfare of the State to concentrate power in the hands of one national central authority. The great mass of the people of China quickly realized that patriotism and common sense alike demanded that they should support the government of Yuan-Shi-Kai, if disaster were to be averted, and the course of events has justified the wisdom of their decision. Disorder has been suppressed, legislation on conservative lines has been enacted, the authority of Peking over the Provinces has been re-established, judicious fiscal reforms have been inaugurated, and the first step towards the establishment of a permanent constitution has been taken in the promulgation of what is known as "The Constitutional Compact" a translation of which interesting and important document will be found in the Report. Evidence of the confidence inspired by the Administration may be seen in the fact that two internal loans have been successfully floated in China at a time when the money markets of the Western world have been practically closed owing to the war. Concurrently with all this the foreign affairs of the country have been so handled that the danger of complications arising has been minimised, and we hope will be entirely averted. In the past year statesmen all over the world have had to bear a heavy burden of responsibility. The President of the Chinese Republic has been no exception to the general rule. Few men in the whole world have had a more difficult and onerous role to fill, or have shown greater sagacity in dealing with difficulties.

We have referred in the Report to the Japanese claims on China, which at one time gave rise to some uneasiness in this country owing to circumstantial reports appearing in the Press of the far reaching character of some of the demands. British subjects both here and in the East, being friends of both countries, learnt with great satisfaction of the conclusion of an Agreement between the two Governments. It is true that certain points are reserved for future discussion but there is good reason to believe that Japan is well aware of the importance of the principles laid down in her Treaties, and that in any future discussion she will not depart from the policy she has repeatedly declared it her intention to uphold. At the siege of Kiachow Japan gave a much needed lesson in chivalry and humanity to Germany when she gave ample time and opportunity for the women and children and non-combatants to leave the fortress before beginning the bombardment and I think we may rely upon Japan maintaining the highest standard of honour in regard to any engagements to which she has attached her signature.

Members will have been glad to learn that the long outstanding question of Shanghai Settlement extension has at last been satisfactorily dealt with. Every friend of China hopes that the arrangement will result in the total disappearance of the friction which so often prevailed in the relations between the Municipality and the Local Chinese Authorities. The Chinese are as deeply interested as foreigners in the prosperity of Shanghai, and they have now an opportunity of working together in friendly co-operation for the general welfare which may prove invaluable, if they will only take advantage of it in the right spirit. You will notice in the Appendix a lengthy correspondence on the subject of trading with the enemy; a matter which is still under discussion. The Committee believe that in the line they have taken up they have the support not only of all British subjects in China, but that an overwhelming majority in this country of those who have considered the question also agree with them. Apart altogether from German hatred of England, apart from German fiendish brutality in war, from the fact that it has been necessary to expel Germans from Singapore and Hongkong, apart from the virulent and mischievous propaganda they have carried on against us in China, from the fact that German merchants at Shanghai have collectively resolved to do everything in their power to injure British interests in China, from pitiable incidents like their celebration in Tientsin of the Sinking of the Lusitania carried on until 5 o'clock in the morning, and apart from the natural repugnance to having any dealings with the enemies of our country, we think it is bad policy in our own interests to help Germans to maintain their commercial position in China, as we have been doing for the last ten months. The Board of Trade has expressed the opinion that in the national interest it is undesirable that British subjects should trade with Germans in China, during the war, the Prize Court at Alexandria has decided that as Germans in China are "only amenable to German law, they cannot claim a neutral domicile in that country, but are in the same legal position as Germans resident in German territory, yet under the Trading with the Enemy Act, British subjects are not only permitted, but the declared "undesirability" notwithstanding, they are almost encouraged to trade with German firms in China, on the plea that a German is not an enemy if he lives outside German territory. Germans have gone so far in the past as to claim that their concessions in China are German territory, but our law ignores their claim. The arguments in favour of permitting trading with alien enemies in China are mainly:—

That our Allies have not prohibited their nationals from trading with Germans;

That German trade marks on British goods would lose their value if they were withdrawn from the Chinese markets and that therefore British goods shipped under those German marks would lose their market;

That the same volume of trade with China could not be carried on if German firms were prohibited from getting supplies in England as British firms alone could not undertake the whole British trade with China.

As regards our Allies not co-operating, the Committee at first agreed that this might be a disadvantage to some British shipping and banking interests

but of late freights have advanced enormously, and there has been more difficulty in getting ships to carry the cargo, than in getting cargo to fill the ships, so that this objection no longer has the same weight that it formerly may have had. Further we notice that France has recently prohibited trading with the enemy in China. The French have no doubt about Germans out there being enemies.

As to the other reasons, it may be quite true that German trade marks would lose their value if withdrawn from the Chinese market, but if buyers in China could not get British goods under German trade marks they would soon get the goods they wanted under British marks. From the strong representations made by all our branches in China, we are quite satisfied that there is no sound foundation for the statement that British firms are not capable of overtaking the whole British trade with China without the participation in it of German firms. There would perhaps be some change in the method of carrying on the trade, but it would be a healthy change, and one beneficial to British interests generally in China.

Quite recently some very remarkable and interesting information has been received by us about the way in which German trade has been conducted in China but the information has not been thoroughly investigated and I am unable to lay it before you to-day. The Committee will deal with the matter and perhaps at some later date it will be able to communicate further information to you on this subject.

The Committee hope that in the light of later information the present Government may see their way to take more whole hearted action in connection with trading with the enemy in China than appeared advisable to their predecessors.

You will see in the Report that we have taken a hand in correcting the misrepresentations spread in China by our enemies and we hope the Chinese translation of our pamphlet will be widely circulated.

Before concluding, I would offer our condolence to those of our Members at home and in China who have suffered irreparable losses and have to endure prolonged anxiety from this terrible war. Some of our number have been called upon to make the heaviest sacrifices and I hope it may be some little consolation to those in far distant China to know that their old friends at home feel deep and heartfelt sympathy with them. (applause)

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. George B. Dodwell, the report and accounts were adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Byron Brennan, Mr. George Jamieson was re-elected President with acclamation. Mr. Jamieson proposed and Mr. C.H. Ross seconded the election of Mr. F. Anderson as Chairman of Committee, Mr. R.H. Hill as vice-chairman, and Mr. R.C. Wilcox as hon. treasurer, and this was agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. J. Abbott, the General Committee was elected as follows:—Baron Incheape of Strathnaver, G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Sir Thomas Jackson, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C. Smith, P.O., G.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., Sir Walter Hillier K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Alfred Dent K.C.M.G., Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Messrs F. Anderson, John C. Bois, Byron Brennan, C.M.G., F. Corneu, George B. Dodwell, R.S. Gundry C.B., W. Harwood, J.S. Haskell, R. H. Hill, G. Jamieson C.M.G., H.D.C. Jones, H.H. Joseph, W.D. Little, C. Selby Moore, H. W. Robertson, C.H. Ross, D.C. Rutherford, Charles V. Sale, F. Salinger, Gershom Stewart M.P., H.D. Stewart, W.M. Strachan, A.M. Townsend, T.H. Whitehead, B. Chatterton Wilcox, and A.G. Wood.

In reply to questions by Mr. H. Hanson, Mr. F. Salinger and Mr. F. Sale, the Chairman said that so far as they knew none of their members were dealing with the enemy in China. If any member had any suggestion whereby such trading could effectively be stopped, the Committee would gladly consider it. He understood that the Government was endeavouring to secure united action on the part of the Allies on the matter.

The questioners urged that the Government should be pressed to prohibit definitely trading with Germans in China.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson for his conduct as Chairman of the meeting concluded the proceedings.





# Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
AND AUCTIONEERS.

General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.

PROPERTY  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.E.C. and 5th Edition.  
All Telegraphic Codes.  
Telegraphic Address  
MERRION HONGKONG.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 8th July, 1915, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner  
of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD**  
FURNITURE, etc., PRINCIPALLY  
NEW STOCK.

As follows:—

One Tapestry-covered Drawing Room  
Suite, An Assortment of Bedroom Fur-  
niture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas,  
Carpets, Brass and Brass-mounted Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc.,  
etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass, etc.,  
E. P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, etc.,  
etc.

One Old Blackwood Wardrobe, One  
8-fold Blackwood Screen (Porcelain  
Panels), Stands, Tapsies, Settees, etc.,  
One Piano, Several pairs Lace Curtains  
(NEW), 4 yds. 1 Sewing Machine (practically  
new), and One American Cigar and  
Tobacco Cabinet, One American Safe and  
1 Remington Typewriter.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1915.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE LANDMARTIN CO., LTD., to sell by Public Auction,

on

**SATURDAY,**  
the 10th July, 1915, at 11 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF  
**LINKS, ELECTRO-PLATE,**  
**CROCKERY WARE,**  
etc., etc., etc.

As follows:—

Table Linen, Serviettes, Large and  
Small, etc., Pillow Slips and Sheets,  
Glass, etc., and one American Cigar and  
Tobacco Cabinet, One American Safe and  
1 Remington Typewriter.

A Large Quantity of Crockery Ware,  
Comprising Plates of all Sizes, Dishes,  
Tureens, Teas and Coffee Pots, Egg Cups,  
Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Hot  
Water Jugs, etc., etc., etc.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1915.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(on account of the deceased)  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

One Grand Piano by  
John Broadwood & Sons,  
One Boudoir Grand Piano by  
Broadwood & Sons  
in good condition.

Full Particulars from the Undersigned.  
Terms:—As usual.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 20, 1915.

If you happen to believe your sale will  
be successful and promptly carried  
out, please call on the ALKEM  
DRUG CO.

## NUMBER 48.

### A HOSPITAL STORY.

Every bed in the wards set apart for the wounded was occupied. Men had been arriving almost daily during the last fortnight. Those of them who had been in longest were beginning to recover, and some of these were sitting in a little group round the fire, discussing the morning's news.

What they never referred to amongst themselves, was the individual part or action any one of them had taken during the war. They would talk about their horses, their officers, their guns, their kit, their trenches, but never of their deeds.

"How's old '43'?" said one.

"Pretty bad, I reckon. He hasn't spoken yet, nor hardly moved, and Sister looks pretty serious."

"Has his missus come yet?"

"No. They've sent for her, but it seems she was ill and couldn't come at once. Hear she's coming to-day or to-morrow. She'll be too late, I'm thinking."

"Pity! A pity, 'um, he was! S'pose he'll never know that he did it all right."

They glanced round at the still figure with the bandaged head. And then the conversation flagged, and they pulled quietly away at their pipes.

Later in the day the wife arrived, and was taken to the bed on which the quiet form lay. There was no recognition on his part, nor a word spoken—but if ever eyes told of an undying love, her eyes did as she looked down on him. Hour by hour she sat and watched that silent figure.

It has often occurred that among the thousands of wounded that have been admitted, some one or other of the hospital staff recognises an old friend. "You here? Good heavens!" is the kind of remark often heard from a houseman or nurse or officer.

And so it happened that I had known "43" and his wife years before, and had often met them from time to time during the intervening years, and to me they had been a sad instance of a tragedy all too common.

### THE LAND OF PROMISE.

Years ago, like Moses, they had climbed the mountain, and from its top viewed, with eyes, like his, undimmed, the Pleasant Land of Promise.

All sunny before and sunny behind, over the heather.

Hand in hand they had gone down the mountain path, for not only would they see with their eyes, but would, indeed, pass over. There would they dwell, and saunter away their happy lives in the country that flowed with milk and honey. And hand in hand, they went down to the Happy Valley.

But the valley, when they reached it, was not the Valley they had seen from the mountain top. The discovery was made first with surprise; then came anxiety, and soon something very like despair. Somewhere a wrong path had been taken, and the land they reached was not the Land of Promise! Instead, they had come to a land of dreary desolation, of thorns and briars, of rocks and sunless sand.

Neither could be blamed for the mistake, but both suffered for it.

Often at evening one or the other secretly looked back with infinite longing to the great peaks of Pisgah glowing red in the sunset. But there was no road back to the Mountain of Happy Vision. And they ceased to walk hand in hand.

They were what the world calls "unstable," and seemed to be drifting apart. They were quite a commonplace couple; not very good, not very bad, quite respectable, quite uninteresting, and they lived just that monotonous humdrum life that most of us have to live.

There was one good thing, however, which I liked about them—they each determined to hide from the other their discovery and their despair. And so it came about that each knew of his own anguish but not of the other's grief; each vowed that by God's help the secret should die with him, and only prayed that the dreary journey might not be too long.

To keep up their kindly deceit they always, with breaking hearts, greeted each other on the anniversary of their wedding day, when they had stood together on the mountain top, and they told each other of the happiness which spring from that sunny morning.

One person only knew their secret (I only suspected it). She was a sweet, wise old lady with the gift of understanding. Never a word had they spoken to her, never a word had she spoken to them; but she knew, and her kind heart ached for these poor travellers. I remember her well. She would look at you steadily out of those dear, kind eyes, never reproachfully, never blaming, always helping, seeing no evil; the touch of her hand on yours was a benediction, told you she understood and loved you; an everlasting comfort to the sorrowful. She was a great student of what she called "The Book," and her comments on its teachings were original.

### THE MAN OF MEN.

"Why do folks whistle down these words?" she would say. "Now, look at this, 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost,' and they think that which means that He came to save lost souls, and so they pass it on to some poor drunkard round the corner. What it means quite as much is that the Man of Men (she generally spoke of 'The Man of Men') is looking for the things that you and I have lost—lost love, lost hope, lost ideals—that's what it really means, my dears."

And she glanced with very tender eyes at the man and woman. The man said nothing, for he did not pretend to be religious; he often swore and had and did mean things for which he was sorry—just like you and me. But deep down in his heart he wished for the help of this Man of Men, though he would not be so superstitious as to ask for it. And the woman, poor heart, prayed every night for the lost vision, the lost past, and the lost road.

No miracle happened. But I, as their friend looking on, detected a change which deeply interested me. Those travellers through the Desert began to see things they had not previously noticed. She found a rose blossoming in the wilderness, and he a myrtle among the thorns and a fig tree among the briars. They found patches of sunshine and chose to walk in them. Their backward glances to the far distant mountain became more rare. So much did they find that they began to forget the dreariness of their journey. And they walked hand in hand again. I began to think that of a surer these commonplace people would find the very Garden of Eden soon.

And then came the war, and the man went to do his commonplace duty. And now, here he lay: it

**HIMRODS**

**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

Give instant relief. We guarantee that our medicine will be effective in all cases of **ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.** It is a natural power that is really a natural cure for all these ailments.

Take one or two drops before meals and at bedtime. It is a natural power that is really a natural cure for all these ailments.

**CURE FOR ASTHMA**

was the old, old story of the man with the great love, who lays down his life for his friend. Very simple. It is happening to-day from end to end of the battle line. A wounded friend left in the open outside the trench, lying helpless in line of fire; the quick decision to try to get to him; the long crawl, yard by yard; the distance safely crossed and the return journey begun; foot by foot, and all critically watched by his sporting comrades, many of whom had themselves done this very thing; the willing hands stretched out to help as he got near the trench again; the wounded man safely in; the "Bravo, old 'un," of his friends; and then unconsciousness. The bullet of a sniper had crashed into his brain. That is all. A small thing. They think nothing of it. It happens every day. Both the wounded men happen to have been brought to us and lay in the same ward.

A SOLDIER'S LAST SALUTE.

The bullet had been extracted since his arrival at hospital, and for two days dim consciousness returned and then had gone again. And now for four days he had neither spoken nor moved. And the wife patiently watched and waited, night and day, dry-eyed, her poor heart hungry for the smallest sign of recognition. At last there were signs that the end could not be very far off. Strength was ebbing, and still, in an agony, his old companion of Pisgah watched.

Just before the end there was a change. Strength was going, but the mind was making an effort to visit once again the poor damaged body. Slowly his eyes opened, slowly they turned and met those of his wife, and rested. She leaned towards him, and he, lifting his weak hands, drew her face down to his own and kissed her, and as she bent over him he stroked her hair, most tenderly. Surely they had almost reached The Garden. Then he pushed her gently back, and, smiling, looked at her long and steadfastly, but no word was spoken. Suddenly the fixed gaze changed to one of amazement; the shaking hand came up to the bandaged head in military salute, and with eyes still resting on her face he whispered, "You! Man of Men! It was you all the time! I did not know you, Sir."

And so the commonplace soul passed over to a fairer land than ever Moses saw. Later, the sweet-hearted wife left the hospital with a face so radiant, so full of a great peace, that you might have thought she had seen an angel face to face.

Clatter of horse-hoofs in the stone-flagged hospital yard; jangle and rattle of a gun-carriage; the great red flag; a word of command; a small group of hospital men standing respectfully; the closing again of the heavy gates; an empty bed—such a soldier's salute as he passes. So ends the story of "43."

London Hospital.

### THE DARDANIELLES.

Mr. Hugh Martin, the special correspondent of the Daily News, who has been an eyewitness of recent fighting in the Dardanelles, gives a graphic account of the landing of the Allied forces.

Writing from Tenedos he says:—At Lemnos I learnt from an official source that the landing of troops at the Dardanelles had been successfully accomplished. Landings were effected in at least four places, one on the Asiatic side and three on the European side.

According to a story which I have every reason to believe, one of these landings was made as the result of a clever and comic ruse. Covered by vigorous fire from our ships, nearly a thousand donkeys, with dummy baggage and mountain guns were put ashore at a certain spot. The Germans and Turks, as once diverted a strong force in this direction. Meanwhile the real landing force easily accomplished its purpose some distance up the coast. The regiment of donkeys, which were decrepit animals purchased in the islands for a mere song, was annihilated. The prisoners taken by the Allies in their land fighting already number several thousands, including many German officers, who have been sent to Malta.

Among the prisoners are not a few Turks with revolver bullet wounds inflicted by German officers in driving them on to the attack or in desperately endeavouring to prevent a retreat. One soldier now in hospital at Moudros has three such wounds in the head.

At Moudros Harbour I was able to witness the landing of 250 prisoners, who had been removed closely packed in a lighter under French guard, as well as a number of Turks wounded by shrapnel, who were tenderly brought ashore in litters. They were received on the jetty by a double line of French Turcos, who were dressed in the white uniforms which they have adopted since the bad weather set in. The wounded seemed terrified but were comforted, almost petted, by the Frenchmen. Prisoners and wounded, among the latter being some of our own men, were still arriving in large numbers when I left. They stated that the fighting on land had been of a most sanguinary character.

In the following extract from his diary, Mr. Martin describes the bombardment in a message from Imbros on Tuesday:—

1.30.—The Queen Elizabeth has opened fire on the forts at the Narrows across the peninsula. She is only eight miles away. The flash of her 15-in. guns is blinding at that distance, giving the impression that one is looking for a moment into the eye of a furnace. The roar which follows each flash drowns all other sounds.

1.45.—I can see the Queen Elizabeth's shells bursting. The clouds of smoke and debris must be many hundred feet high. Three shells have exploded over the field batteries which were on the move half an hour ago.

2.0.—The moon is nearly at full, riding high in the heavens, and lighting up the battle scene with a delicate silver glow. The picture is as beautiful as it is terrible. There is no sign of the fire slackening with nightfall. The flashes from our guns now appear like the flashes from a series of lighthouses of prodigious power. Sometimes they follow one another so rapidly that they might almost be mistaken for Morse code signals magnified ten thousand times.

2.15.—The Queen Elizabeth has opened fire on the forts at the Narrows across the peninsula. She is only eight miles away. The flash of her 15-in. guns is blinding at that distance, giving the impression that one is looking for a moment into the eye of a furnace. The roar which follows each flash drowns all other sounds.

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**THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE**

The Best Remedy known for  
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Acts like a charm in  
**DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.**

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered. Effectually cures short attacks of **SPASMS, Chills, and cramps, those nervous fatal diseases.**

**NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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**1st May; Furnished or unfurnished.**

**Apply to—**

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**Hongkong, March 20, 1915.**

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**FROM 1st July, SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE**

**tennis court, two Bathrooms, Splendid**

**view, moderate rent.—Apply**

**Getz Bros., Telephone 1514, 2, Pedder**

**Street.**

**Hongkong, July 1, 1915.**

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**TO LET.**

**ON the Upper Levels, LARGE AIRY**

**ROOM facing the harbour. View**

**from 1st July. Use of tennis court.**

**Apply to—**

**"X.Y.Z."**

**C/o CHINA MAIL Office.**

**Hongkong, June 2, 1915.**

**45**

**TO LET.**

**FURNISHED, including a splendid**

**Piano, "FAIRVIEW" No. 3,**

**Rabinoor Road, containing 6 rooms with**

**ample Servants Quarters.**

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**DAVID SAMSON & Co., Ltd.,**

**Hongkong, June 1, 1915.**

**479**

**TO LET—1st JULY.**

**NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak**

**Road, 4 good rooms.**

**Apply—**

**PERCY SMITH, BETH & FLEMING,**

**5, Queen's Road Central.**

**Hongkong, June 22, 1915.**

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**TO LET**

**FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi**

**1st Road, Hanoi, and 1st Road**

**Hanoi, with provision on to about**

**15th August next—English bath and**

**kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric**

**light. First class midwife appointments**

**throughout including water carriage**

**system.**

**Apply to—**

**PENYHUGH, Midland Row, Hongkong.**

**6 Rooms House with Tennis Court.**

**2 & 3, MINDEN VILLAGE, Kowloon.**

**2 Rooms House with Tennis Court.**

**FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Garden**

**Terms and Salubrious views, Kowloon.**

**Apply to—**

**HUMPHREYS, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46**



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IS NOT ONLY A  
CERTAIN CURE FOR

PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO AN ADMIRABLE PREPARATION

FOR THE RELIEF OF

SUNBURN, TAN,  
FRECKLES, ETC.

AND LEAVES THE SKIN

FRESH AND COOL.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Powell

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TEL. 348

NEW ASSORTMENT

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VOILES

JUST ARRIVED

SMART - -

- - VOILE

DRESS - -

- LENGTHS.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

## THE DIARY.

### MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Declaration of American Independence  
(1776).

### General Memoranda.

Tuesday, July 6:-

Princess Victoria's birthday (1868).

Friday, July 9:-

4 p.m. to 7 p.m. - Snowhill Bag Sale in  
Government House Grounds.

Monday, July 12:-

Evening - Chamber of Commerce Extraor-  
dinary Meeting.

Wednesday, July 14:-

Taking of the Bastille (1789).

## THE EDWARD DISPENSARY

O. KAMMING & Co., Gr.

Chemists and Druggists.

## GREAT REDUCTIONS IN

PRICES

PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY

DISPENSE

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.

2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 27, 1914.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

### MORAL PROBLEM OF THE "WAR-BABY."

A GRAVE moral problem confronts England in the expected arrival of hundreds, if not thousands, of little strangers whose fathers are immortalised in British regard as heroes, yet whose status is not commonly recognized in the British social system. How shall they be treated? Here is a clash between patriotism and morals that has plunged Britain into a turmoil. To ostracise these children and their mothers is condemned by many as not only monstrous but uneconomic when England needs every son and daughter. Yet the stern British conscience cannot overlook the omission of clerical or legal sanction. Not long ago Mr. Ronald McNeill, a member of Parliament, informed the London Morning Post that all over England, in districts where troops had been quartered, a great number of these arrivals were in prospect—about 2,000 in the region about one camp. Mr. McNeill has since modified the statements originally made, and investigations almost at once started by the Manchester Guardian in such training centres as Southport, Blackpool, Morecambe, and Lancaster failed to confirm his figures. The very delicacy of the question made it difficult to ascertain the real facts, but the social workers interrogated refused to confirm the estimate. Nevertheless the press has been teeming with controversy on the subject of "war-babies," and the moral and legal as well as economic questions that they involve are squarely met. Mr. McNeill pointed out that "the facts open up a prospect which, unhappy under any circumstances, will be nothing short of disastrous unless men of authority in Church and State resolve without delay to prepare for it and to handle it with all the wisdom, courage, and boldness they can command." He adds: "It is just such a problem as the British public is prone to hide away, and to say and think as little about as possible. But to ignore or cowardly the truth would be moral cowardice of the deepest dye. To allow events to take their own course, without recognising an imperative public duty towards the young unmarried mothers and their offspring would be a national crime."

"It is not as if we were merely faced with the problem of illegitimacy on an unexampled scale and in an acute form than ever before. All circumstances are unprecedented. Sacred as are human life and character at all times, the present wastage of the most vigorous of our manhood sets a stamp of exceptional value on the approaching increment of population. No effort should be spared to secure that these children come into the world under healthy conditions, and are reared so as to be a credit, both morally and physically, to the country; and it is not less imperative that the mothers, both for the children's sake and their own, should be saved from the degradation which too often follows a single lapse from virtue."

He speaks a further word for the future of the children themselves, who "will form an appreciable portion of the next generation of Englishmen," and asks: "Are they the offspring of the heroes of the Marne, of Ypres, of Neuve Chapelle, to carry through life the stigma of shame for irregular birth? Are they, who on eugenic principles should be the most virile of our race, to be handicapped from the start by impoverishment, both of physical constitution and of moral character, through the ignorance, prejudice, and

injustices of their earliest environment?

"A certain amount of charitable amateur effort is being made to meet the needs of the case by ladies who have become aware of the facts. What is wanted is for the religious leaders of the nation, in the first place, to come forward with a honest and courageous pronouncement that under existing circumstances the mothers of our soldiers' children are to be treated with no scorn or dishonour, and that the infants themselves should receive a loyal and unshaken welcome."

Fugentially, the subject receives vigorous treatment from Dr. Barbara Tchaikovsky, in *The Daily News* (London):

"We are losing heavily on the battlefields, and we are about to receive an abnormal number of new lives. Small we, knowing the fact of their arrival into conditions that kill and maim, stand aside like the crew of a German submarine watching the death-struggle of their unfortunate victims? Shall we lift a hand to save those who may fill the gaps in our nation's loss?"

"Most babies are born healthy; and if the military doctors have done their duty to the troops under their care, these 'war-babies' should be healthier than illegitimate children in general, just because their fathers have been living with a higher standard of health and hygiene while under military discipline and medical control. Woman's work, then, is clear—to secure to these 'war-mothers,' for the sake of their babies, what Sir George Newman calls the minimum requirements for healthy motherhood, i.e.,

"First, relief from heavy labour and after childbirth.

"Secondly, adequate nourishment for mother, and therefore child.

"Thirdly, intelligent management of infancy."

"Attempts are being made to ascertain the approximate number of prospective 'war-mothers' in order to deal with the emergency on national lines, and to press on the Government for legislation and on local authorities for the immediate establishment of—

"First, lying-in hospitals and midwifery assistance at home.

"Secondly, feeding-centres for expectant and nursing mothers.

"Thirdly, schools for mothers."

"Fourthly, extension of staff of health visitors in the local public-health department."

A war-chaplain, Rev. C. P. Sanderson, presents the reverse side of the eugenic argument:

"There is a danger that the next generation of Englishmen will be the children of the most selfish and timid portion of the community, and they will not derive from their fathers that virility and public spirit without which no nation can remain free and independent. The men best fitted to be fathers are in the trenches or at sea. Those least likely to begot good citizens are here at home. This is an aspect not only of the problem now under discussion, but of the whole present situation, which deserves the most careful attention of our rulers in Church and State." The *Poor Law Guardian* is quoted by the *London Times* to the effect that "the number of children born (or to be born) out of wedlock as a result of the conditions suggested will be much smaller than is now imagined." Moreover—

"It also occurs to this paper that much of the agitation is due to the activity of amateur social reformers who, without previous knowledge or experience of social conditions, come up against those things for the first time."

"There are real dangers in making any serious departure from the status quo. Primarily, it is obviously the business of religious folk to tackle the problem. Let them get together and, having agreed upon their scheme, make terms with the State. The State will no doubt foot the bill, treating all alike, and although it may not be over-zealous to creed or die, the particular modes adopted in rearing the children, by reasonable supervision it would insure that the arrangements for their physical and mental development proceeded along proper lines, and that each child was given a fair chance in life."

The *Daily Chronicle* is responsible for the statement that in view of the extremely controversial nature of the subject the Government is not prepared to "introduce legislation in regard to illegitimacy at the present juncture."

A young Eurasian named Jack Doran, living on Ayer Kuning estate, Taiping, went to Penang on the 24th ult. and called at the house of his sweetheart, Sophie Scully, Ceylon Lane, in her absence. On the latter's return with her mother he called her in. A revolver rose: he immediately heard and the girl emerged bleeding from a wound in the neck. Doran afterwards committed suicide.

The girl, who is the daughter of Mrs. A. Scully, is an assistant Municipal nurse. She was engaged to Doran for some time but he broke the engagement off. It is expected that she will recover.

### CRAMPS COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to spend for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. S. D. Cusland of Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co. lets by the a.s. *Karnala* for Singapore.

\$116.47 was collected in the boxes on the Hongkong trans for National Relief Fund for the 33 days up to June 30.

Mr. Ernest Vincent G. rymal, has been appointed by U.E. Governor to be an official Justice of the Peace for Hongkong.

Lt.-Col. G. B. Crip, R. A. M. C., Director of Medical Services, China Command, has been appointed by the Governor to be a member of the Sanitary Board vice Colonel F. W. G. Gordon-Hall, R. A. M. C.

It is noticed, from the Harbour Master's Department, that civilians are permitted, between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., to bathe from launches and boats off Stonecutters Island, between the Notch Bar and, provided they only land in bathing dress and do not leave the beach.

"The war," writes a correspondent to a Singapore contemporary, "has apparently seriously affected the price of property, seeing the Eschell Estate only realized \$50,000 and that the price was considered satisfactory, for it was only a month or so ago that the Hongkong Bank refused an offer of \$60,000 for this particular property."

No shareholders were present at the meeting of shareholders in Kwong Yik Banking Co., Ltd., Singapore, which was called for June 25 at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in order that the liquidators' report and accounts from the date of liquidation to December 17, 1914, might be presented, and consequently, there was no meeting. The liquidators, Messrs. Lim Peng Siang, Loew Chia Heng and W. Lowther Kemp, were present together with Mr. G. S. Carver and Mr. S. Whitaker (Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co.).

The best of good wishes come this morning from many friends will go with Colonel F. W. G. Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., who left this morning by the "Karnala" to get as near the fighting line as possible. Colonel Gordon Hall has been in charge of the medical work of the garrison since the departure of Colonel Irwin. Since the war he has been a very busy man and joined with his military duties a seat on the Sanitary Board where his opinions on matters of sanitation were listened to with the greatest respect. At the outbreak of war he was recalled from Shanghai as he was on his way home on leave.

The danger of allowing aliens, who have been interned, to return to their former places of residence, has been brought home to the authorities in a most convincing manner. A German merchant was, on the personal guarantee of an influential civil official, released from the internment camp at a well-known Indian port. A few days later, on the mails being looked over just after the mail steamer had left the port, a letter addressed to a gentleman in Sweden was discovered from the German containing the plans of the harbour and valuable military and naval information.

Mr. Lamont Plummer, formerly of Messrs. Jackson, Matheson and Co., Yokohama and Kobe, is making progress in the theatrical world, according to a letter from London, in which the writer says: "After seeing for several months in the revival of 'Who's the Lady?'—a very amusing French farce—he toured the North of England for three months, with Lady de Baskin (Lily Langtry) and is now taking so long in the minor parts, of which some are very good ones, in the highly successful melodrama 'Sealed Orders' at Drury Lane. He appears as the French Admiral in a very realistic scene at a reception on the quay, and in a scene of a British shipmaster enters to the strains of the Marseillaise amidst tremendous enthusiasm from 'Old Drury.'"

### SALE OF THE SOI MOW.

The Mainichi states that the reserve price placed on the *Soi Mow*, the H.A.L. steamer lately sold, was £100,000 and now offered for sale by the Jap. Department, will be between £170,000 and £180,000.

### EMDEN'S SALVAGE.

The salvage of the German cruiser Emden, which is a wreck on the Cores Islands, is, we learn, to be attempted, the Commonwealth Defence Department having invited tenders for the work. Commanding on the subject the "Army and Navy Gazette" observes:

"The promoters of the scheme doubtless have visions of the Sydney or some other vessel of the Royal Australian Navy bringing the conquered German cruiser, and perhaps to other parts of the Commonwealth. Nothing could be more calculated to stimulate the enthusiasm of the Australians in their young, but virile Navy, and for this reason it may be hoped that the plan will be carried out. It is out of the question, of course, that the Emden, or her sister ship, be restored to a state of fighting efficiency except at a cost which would not be commensurate with the result. Every one who has read of the stubbornness with which this ship was defended must realize this. The cruiser was already badly damaged when, owing to an injury to her steering gear, she was beached at Cores Island. It is said that she grounded on the coral reef at a point of nineteen knots, the shock killing several of her crew, including the men at the wheel. One of the Sydney's officers who had a look round the Emden summed up her condition by saying that 'with the exception of the forecastle, which is hardly touched, from her bow to her stern she is nothing but a shambles.' Whether, therefore, the tender for salvage will be such that the Australians will eventually decide to proceed with the work seems a moot point."

## TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT.

### CHINESE SHOPKEEPER CONVICTED.

The case in which a Chinese shopkeeper named Chan Pun, of 381 Queens Road West, was summoned for selling goods in boxes which infringed the "Palm Tree" soap trademark came up before Mr. Wood again to the Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Looker, who appeared for the complainant company, said that if the defendant chose to plead guilty and would say where they got the soap from he would be satisfied with a fine of \$20 and \$10 for their costs.

The Magistrate—Do you think you ought to make an offer of compromise through me? I don't think I ought to make the offer.

"His Worship, retired for a few minutes, but the parties could not agree to settle the case as suggested.

Mr. Looker, after saying there was "nothing doing," said he had since discovered that the book produced by the defendant at 381 Queens Road West seemed to be a compound of two books, containing evidently a portion of the sales book and a portion of the cash book. Avert Nagia said he was the representative in Hongkong of Messrs. Farber & Co., of Marseilles, the owners of the "Palm Tree" trademark. On June 28 he visited the shop at 381 Queens Road West about mid-day on the look-out for imitation marks. He saw five or six imitation boxes, in the shape of the trademark, containing imitation of the soap. They were similar to the sample produced. They were of the same colour as the original but bore the name "G. Frank and Co." On the 29th he revisited the shop, accompanied by Mr. Looker and a detective. The imitation soap he had seen on the previous day had gone, and he could not see it anywhere.

The visit of the 29th was corroborated by Mr. Looker's clerk, who said he asked the shopkeeper for some "Cat brand" soap, and was given the genuine article, being told they had none cheaper. He saw the sales cash book and noticed entries of "Cat brand soap, genuine, 30 cents" and "Cat brand soap, 22 cents."

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 and \$20 costs.

### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

LEAVE.  
Pte. J. Clark is granted leave of absence from 14.1.15 to 14.10.15.

KING'S PARK RANGE.  
The Range is allotted to the Scout Company on Sunday, 11th instant from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

### PARADES.

Parades for Monday 5th instant.  
5.15 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co.—Muster! Instruction on Kennedy Road Range, Serjeants Rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes R.E. will attend.

6.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters. Serjeant Bullock will attend. Remainder Nil.

DETAILS.  
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.  
On duty until 10th instant, H.K.V.II. Detachment, Kowloon.  
On duty until 10th instant, H.K.V.R.

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

UNIFORM.  
All members of the British and Indian Police Reserve must attend Central Police Station on Tuesday, July 6th, for the purpose of drawing buttons, spikes, shoulder badges, &c.

Commanders of these Platoons will be held responsible for seeing that each man is properly equipped.

### PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police has approved the following promotion in the Chinese Platoons:  
Sergeants J. M. Wong, Y. H. Fan, W. W. Wing, and Wong Kwong Tin to be Crown Sergeants as from June 17th.

(Sgt.) Y. C. Jaxen.  
D. S. F. (Reserve).

### OPIMUM SEIZED AT SINGAPORE.

The Singapore Revenue Department, which has been increasingly active of late, made an important seizure of opium on board the Blue Funnel steamer *Antelope* when the vessel was passing through that port on its way to Hongkong and the north from England. Altogether, we are informed, between six and seven hundred weight of raw opium was found concealed in the ship's bunkers.

On the vessel's arrival in Hongkong she was searched by the local officials of the Revenue Department for further quantities of drug but none could be found. The vessel is due to leave Hongkong this morning.

### LOSS OF THE "TRIUMPH."

#### A Turkish Report.

The following Turkish communiqué was issued this subject on May 25th:—The British battleship *Triumph*, at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, passed slowly before Anzures, accompanied by two torpedo boats. The battleship *Vengeance* was near by, with some destroyers. The *Triumph* intended to bombard the trenches. A German submarine approached unnoticed, and her torpedo struck the *Triumph* amidships. She listed until her upper deck touched the water, and ceased nine minutes later, and floated keel upwards for 20 minutes. The destroyers saved the crew, who had rushed to the deck. Turkish artillery with shrapnel shells could have blown up the sinking boats, but their feelings of humanity would not allow them to hinder the work of rescue. The submarine escaped undamaged.

### DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to neglect. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life. For a list of doctors' bills for sale by Mr. Watson and Druggists.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE WAR.

### THE NEW WAR LOAN.

## TWO HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS SUBSCRIBED.

### THE NEED FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

### THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT A "NATIONAL SCANDAL."

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## INTENSE FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

### ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, July 2.  
A telegram from Paris states that all night long there were intense bombardments at a great number of points along the whole front which were particularly violent at Ypres, Souchez and on the Aisne. A communiqué reports that the enemy made a fierce and continuous bombardment on Angres. Then the Prussian infantry attacked at two in the morning but failed completely. The battle in the Argonne district is maintained with great violence, the Germans abortively attempting to make ground with the aid of heavy and asphyxiating bombs. Another terrific artillery preparation was observed at Bois le Pretre but when the German infantry attacked they were defeated by our rifle fire.

## THE TORPEDOING OF THE "ARMENIAN."

### STATEMENT BY THE CAPTAIN.

London, July 2.  
The captain of the "Armenian" when interviewed said: "The submarine's gun at a distance of four miles fired twice across our bows. We turned our stern to him and ran. The submarine shelled us continuously and the shrapnel killed several of the crew and threw some men into the sea. It was a desperate chase, but we were determined to make a struggle to escape. Then a shell knocked out our steering gear, another went into the engine-room, a third carried away the wireless house, while the fourth smashed the funnel and disabled the people in the stockhold. The liner was now off in three places and there were thirteen dead on deck so we decided to surrender. The submarine shelled us for an hour."

## THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

### "A NATIONAL SCANDAL."

London, July 2.  
In the course of the debate on the Munitions Ministry Bill in the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Doulton (Liberal M.P. for Kilmarnock) moved the insertion of a new clause transferring the powers of the Ordnance Department from the War Office to the new Ministry. He said that the management of the War Office was a national scandal. Mr. Henry Chaplin, Mr. W. Crooke and others supported. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, admitted that there had been a series of mistakes of judgment. The questions raised must be investigated and the responsibilities fixed. He assured the House that the powers given to him were adequate to prevent a recurrence. Sir H. J. Doulton withdrew the clause.

## 45,000 VOLUNTEER MUNITION WORKERS ENROLLED IN THE FIRST WEEK.

Lord Carson, in introducing the Munitions Bill in the House of Lords, announced that 45,000 volunteer munition workers were enrolled during the first week. Britain's one duty was not to discuss the past but to concentrate every resource to make up the leeway and to follow the example of France which so expertly provided munition. There was no lack of resolution, fortitude or spirit in Britons and the country was not dismayed, and while the forces of the Allies were waxing those of the enemy were waning. The advantages of men and material, before Christmas, would be decidedly on the side of the Allies.

## DESPATCH FROM GENERAL HAMILTON.

### CIRCASSIAN PRISONER'S BRAVE ACTION.

London, July 2.  
In a despatch General Sir Ian Hamilton says that 180 prisoners have been taken in southern Gallipoli since June 28 and that a Circassian prisoner carried a wounded Royal Scot to our lines under fire.

### A VEHEMENT BOMBARDMENT.

London, July 2.  
Zurich despatches from Viennese correspondents indicate that the Italian action is becoming much more vigorous. Their bombardment of the Comen plateau is described as unprecedented in vehemence. The Italian artillery on the 23rd ult. incessantly bombarded from the early dawn until midnight the Austrian positions near Segrado with numerous cannon including many guns of the heaviest calibre. Over a thousand shells fell on one short section of the Austrian front, this period of the cannonade sounding like a thousand fold machine gun fire raining shot like hail without a moment's pause.

Trieste is completely isolated from the outside world and the postal and telegraph service has been suspended during the last three weeks.

### THE NEED FOR ECONOMY.

London, July 2.  
A Parliamentary War Savings Committee has been formed for the purpose of a propaganda of canvassing the necessity for economy. At a conference convened with that object Mr. McKenna yesterday said that people would have to learn that extravagance was a crime and that parsimony was the highest national virtue, and that the nation that would endure the longest would win.



# BY TELEGRAPH.

## AN AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN. TO BE RAISED LOCALLY.

London, July 2.  
A Melbourne message states that in the House of Representatives Mr. Fisher, the Premier, announced that the Australian loan for war and other purposes would probably be raised locally.  
At a great patriotic demonstration at St. Kilda the Governor referred to the re-awakening of the Empire. The Chief Justice vigorously criticised the rejection of volunteers, which had been as much as 50 per cent. He asked with emphasis "Did all Napoleon's men have perfect teeth?" The meeting was a stimulus to the already good recruiting and it is announced to-day that the teeth and height standards have been reduced.

## 200 MILLION POUNDS SUBSCRIBED.

London, July 2.  
Mr. McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday conferred with the bankers of the City on the subject of the War Loan.  
It is estimated that the subscriptions to the banks approximate two hundred million, of which Insurance institutions have contributed fifty million. The "Boilermakers' Society" has applied for £50,000. All the friendly Societies are taking action to invest in the Loan and are forming Thrift Clubs.

## AUSTRALIANS' DEMONSTRATION. Further Advance.

London, July 2.  
General Sir Ian Hamilton, in a despatch, describes the Australians' demonstration in northern Gallipoli in conjunction with the British attack on Monday. He says that, covered by the fire of the warships, they advanced for 700 yards. The artillery meanwhile were effectively shelling the enemy's reserves. The troops returned to the trenches in the afternoon, after repulsing enemy counter-attacks.

## INDIA AND THE WAR. QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

London, July 2.  
Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) said:—"I will enquire as to the number of shops in India owned or managed by Germans. Only a few licences to trade are granted without conditions, but I am communicating with the Raj."  
"Mr. Oortel, of the Public Works, Assam, has lived in India for 37 years, and renounced his nationality before he went. From a report received in the Spring I am satisfied that there are no grounds for dispensing with his services."  
"No steps have been taken to compel every European to join the Volunteers. It would be unsuitable in special circumstances in India, but there has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of Volunteers."  
"I am in close communication with both the Raj and the Munitions Department regarding the participation of India in the manufacture of munitions."

## ENDOWMENT FUND FOR MOSLEM DEPENDENTS.

London, July 2.  
A Committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Moslem soldiers killed in the war. The appeal for subscriptions emphasises the hereditary and traditional fidelity of the Moslems in India.

## INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION. War And The Trade.

London, June 2.  
Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association, Mr. James Warren said that in view of the uncertainty of the outlook when war broke out they could congratulate themselves upon the comparative speed with which the position had been cleared. Despite the Russians' inability to take their usual share of the demand they were able to deal with a large supply. The working classes had more money to spend, and the requirements, especially for the Army, were considerable. Condemning Lord Crewe's vetoing of the Labour Enticement Bill, he said if there was anything in it prejudicial to the coolies it would not be sponsored by the Raj. The committee were continuing to press their claims, and they hoped to have better news for the industry in the new year.

## UNINTERRED ALIENS IN INDIA.

London, June 2.  
In the House of Lords, Lord Strachan raised the question of the uninterred alien missionaries in India.  
Lord Islington (Under-Secretary of State for India) said that the report for which Mr. Chamberlain had asked had not arrived. The question of alien enemies in India was peculiarly difficult. There were institutions staffed by Germans and any system of wholesale internment was impossible without some arrangement of substitution. The question was receiving the closest attention here and in India, and nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests and the safety of India.

## SUPPLYING THE MUNITIONS. SCHEME BY LONDON STORES.

London, July 2.  
The great London stores such as Messrs. Whiteley's and Messrs. Harrod's have devised a scheme of co-operation and interchange of a small staff of mechanics so as to release the maximum number of skilled men to manufacture munitions. It is hoped that smaller businesses will act similarly, and also undertake to reinstate their volunteer munition workers.

## VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE JUSTIFIED.

It is officially announced the enrolments are so satisfactory that the voluntary principle is justifying itself. Twenty thousand have been enrolled during the last two days.

## MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS BILL.

London, July 2.  
The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Ministry of Munitions Bill unanimously.

## PREVENTING STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

London, July 2.  
In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on munitions, Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, announced that Sir Babinington Smith will be Chairman of the tribunal to deal with the limitation of profits under the Bill.  
On a motion by Mr. Lloyd George, a clause was added to the Bill utilising the existing machinery in regard to the mining, cotton, and railway industries for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs.  
Replying to criticisms, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the men refused to obey their leaders then a Royal Proclamation would be made.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE COLONIAL AEROPLANES. QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO PRESENT THEM.

London, July 2.  
Queen Alexandra in Saturday will present the Flying Corps with the aeroplanes subscribed by South Africa, the West Indies, Gibraltar, and Hongkong through the Overseas Club. Further aeroplanes have been promised.

## THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

London, July 2.  
The investment in the War Loan of the Prudential Assurance Company has been increased from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000.

## THE EASTERN FRONT. PIERCE REARGUARD FIGHTING.

London, July 2.  
A Petrograd communique says:—"The enemy's offensive between the rivers Vitepsk and Bug continues. There was fierce rearguard fighting on Tuesday on the Tomaszow-Zamosc road, and also on the roads towards Sokal. The enemy in Galicia on Tuesday and Wednesday persistently attacked between Kamionka and Halicz, but were repulsed with heavy loss, we taking a thousand prisoners."

## COTTON WORKERS' AND STRIKES.

London, July 2.  
In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had received resolutions from the cotton people practically amounting to a guarantee that there would be no strikes or stoppage during the war. They conferred to-day with Mr. Runciman and Mr. Henderson.

## FUTILE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINES.

London, July 2.  
The evening communique issued at Paris says:—"The day has been quiet, except for a violent cannonading north of Arras and on the Aisne."  
A German attack in the Bagatelle district of Argonne on Wednesday was most violent, and aimed at the French lines. Their heavy shells and asphyxiating bombs wrecked the first trenches, but the attack was stopped by the solidity of the second line. French counter-attacks immediately drove them back, the French advancing 300 metres beyond the first line. Two German attacks on Thursday were immediately stopped.

## MORE GERMAN PIRACY.

London, July 2.  
The British steamers *Canusian* and *Ingimoor* have been sunk off Cornwall.  
The steamer *Lomas*, laden with Argentine maize, was torpedoed and shelled by a submarine west of the Scillys. The rattle was killed. A trawler rescued the remainder of her crew, numbering 25.  
The Italian barque *Sardone* was torpedoed off Mezen Head without warning. Nine of the crew were drowned, two died of injuries, and two of the nine survivors were wounded.

## A BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED.

London, July 1.  
The Admiralty last night announced that the old destroyer *Lightning* has been damaged off the East Coast by a mine or torpedo.  
She is now in harbour. Fourteen of the crew are missing.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

London, July 2.  
The bombardment of Windau, says a Petrograd telegram, lasted only 15 minutes, and little damage was done. The Russians suffered no casualties either ashore or afloat.

## SCARCITY OF COTTON IN GERMANY.

London, July 2.  
The *Lehman* reports that the Army Command in Brandenburg forbade the manufacture of cotton goods.

## SUPPRESSION OF GERMAN PEACE ARTICLE.

London, July 1.  
Socialist papers in Königsberg and Goerlitz have been suppressed for reprinting the Vorwärts' peace article.

## THE BRITISH HARVEST.

### An Appeal To Women.

London, July 2.  
Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has issued an official appeal to women of all classes to assist the farmers.

## TRUSTEES' LOAN BILL.

London, July 2.  
The Trustees' Loan Bill has passed all its stages.

## RUSSIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

### A German Report.

London, July 2.  
A German communique says:—"After severe fighting General von Linsingen stormed the Russian positions east of Gnialpa and north and south of Rohatyn, capturing 2,500 prisoners."  
Armies commanded by Generals von Linsingen, von Mackensen, and Woytsch took in June 151,000 prisoners, 80 guns, and 238 machine-guns.

## SEVERE FIGHTING ALONG THE ISONZO.

London, July 2.  
An Austrian communique mentions that severe fighting has taken place along the Isonzo front, following a general Italian attack, principally on the positions to the north-east of Monfalcone and a bridge-head at Gorizia. While the communique claims that the attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, it admits that the Italians reached the first line of trenches.

## ITALIANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITION.

London, July 2.  
A Rome communique says:—"Vigorous enemy night attacks in the Passes of Monte Croce and Palpiccolo, in Carnia, in which the enemy employed flares, searchlights, and asphyxiating bombs, were repulsed."  
The Italians have occupied an important position at the head of the Resia Valley, commanding Plesso.  
The advances of the Italians in the Isonzo zone is uninterrupted, but slow, owing to the necessity of wresting the ground from the enemy by inches and immediately fortifying it. Persistent rains have increased the difficulties and transformed the trenches into torrents. Repeated enemy night attacks on the 20th June to retake their lost positions were repulsed.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN FRENCH FACTORY. Many Women Injured.

MARSEILLE, July 2.  
An explosion destroyed a factory where 100 persons, including 80 women, were employed. Fire broke out, and it was so fierce that only ten were rescued alive, and these were badly injured. Only four women's bodies were recovered.

## "BRIDES IN THE BATH" CASE.

### Smith Sentenced to Death.

London, July 2.  
George Smith was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in the famous "Brides-in-the-Bath" case for the murder of Bessie Mandy, 14, a bath.  
[George Smith, 43 years old, was charged with the wilful murder of three of the six women whom he is alleged to have married.]  
The three women, all of whom were found drowned in their baths, were—Bessie Constance Annie Mundy, whose death occurred at Hurne Bay on July 13, 1912.  
Alice Burnham, who died at Blackpool on December 12, 1913.  
Margaret Elizabeth Lotty, who died at Highgate on December 18, 1914.—Ed.]

## INTERESTING INDIAN APPOINTMENT.

### Question In House of Commons.

London, July 1.  
In the House of Commons, replying to a question tabled by Sir J. D. Rees whether the selection of a Judge of the High Court in Madras to fill the vacancy in the Council of the Governor-General is to be regarded as a precedent for making the judicial office a stepping stone to high executive appointments, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the appointment of Sir O. Sankaran Nair was made by his predecessor, and did not indicate the adoption or the abandonment of any general principle of selection. The only inference to be drawn is that the Secretary of State will always get the best man he can.

## DUTCH SOCIALIST LEADER RETIRES.

London, July 2.  
The Dutch Socialist leader, Erossetra, has withdrawn from public life on account of ill-health.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

### SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 39.

Hongkong Cricket Club, Proceeds of the Nettle Green tennis match ..... 865.89  
Kowloon Dock Staff (May 1916) ..... 279  
Staff of Standard Oil Co. of New York (10th Sub.) ..... 100  
Mr. R. Chapman, (2nd Sub.) ..... 50  
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Collected in the boxes in the tram cars from 15th to 30th June ..... 65.55  
Interest to 31st June ..... 249.58  
Total ..... 1,450.79

### Already acknow-

ledged Lists 1/38 \$255,405.91

256,856.70

Loss discount on sub-coin for June 5,45 \$256,851.25

Monthly Subscriptions ..... 2,317.44

Already acknow-

ledged Lists 1/38 48,406.07 50,723.61

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14 217,000

20/3/15 7,000 200,117.47

28/5/15 2,000

Balance in hand ..... 17,407.29

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

N. J. STARR,

Hon. Treasurer.

## AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

### New York, June 25.

In the forty-ninth boat race between the two great American universities Yale came in a winner to-day, beating Harvard by a third of a length. Mantis "Cablenews."

## To-day's Advertisement

### CHINESE LESSONS FOR EUROPEANS USING THEORETICAL and PRACTICAL METHODS.

Lectured by H. K. LAIS, S. LAIS, 35 Queen's Road, C.

Hongkong, July 2, 1915. 679

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. This simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return

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